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ADAPTING to the changing problems and opportunities posed by computers in education is a continuous process, say officials of a school system that has regularly "scrapped" plans and revised goals as it developed an extensive computer-science curriculum.

See Page 7.

REPORTING to the Congress on the state of bilingual education in the U. S., the Secretary of Education says two-thirds of the students who need special help are not receiving it and there is a severe shortage of bilingual teachers, but he supports the budget cuts proposed by the Administration.

See Page 10.

DEFINING its mission and formulating a research agenda that would satisfy its many critics have been continuing challenges for the National Institute of Education. How the developing agency contended with competing pressures is examined in the second of three articles.

See Page 12.

EDUCATION WEEK

American Education's Newspaper of Record Volume II, Number 14 · December 15, 1982

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Civil-Rights Panel Attacks Reagan's Policy on Busing

Sees Cuts in Spending As Barriers to Equality

By Tom Mirga

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has accused the Reagan Administration of retreating from the goal of school desegregation in both its attempts to dismantle existing student-transportation plans and its attempts to eliminate programs for the disadvantaged "by the 'back-door' approach of fiscal strangulation."

The independent fact-finding group's accusations were contained in two reports released at a press conference here last week.

"In the past few months, the Administration has shifted federal policy on civil-rights enforcement of school desegregation and has proposed to reduce substantially federal aid to education," said the commission's chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., in releasing the reports. "School desegregation and federally funded education programs are directly linked. The statements we are releasing reflect the commission's concern that these changes signal a retreat from the nation's long-held goal of equality of educational opportunity."

Mr. Pendleton, however, quickly noted his personal disagreement with the findings of his colleagues on the commission. He said he did not think that "reductions in federal outlays for education necessarily signal retreat" or that shifts in federal school-desegregation strategies "will lead us back to a separate-but-equal society" as alleged in the reports.

DOUG GORALSKI

Clarence M. Pendleton Jr. Disagrees with his colleagues.

In its report on busing, the commission noted that the Administration "has continuously stated that it supports school desegregation, but it does not support one of the proven means of achieving school desegregation—transportation of students."

Continued on Page 11

Scholars Question Assumptions About Training for 'High Tech'

By Sheppard Ranbom

WASHINGTON—Although schools and businesses are gearing up to train workers for highly specialized jobs in high-technology industries, the major demand for workers in the next decade will not be for computer scientists and engineers but for janitors, nurses' aides, sales clerks, cashiers, nurses, fast-food preparers, secretaries, truck drivers, and kitchen helpers, according to Henry M. Levin, a professor of economics and education at Stanford University.

Mr. Levin was among a group of economists, legislators, government officials, business executives, and scholars who participated last week in panel discussions examining strategies to improve the nation's "human capital" and to train adaptable workers for a rapidly changing economy. The panel meetings were part of a "Public Policy Week" sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute (A.E.I.), a Washington-based research organization.

See related stories on page 6.

The Stanford scholar argued that those who will work in high-technology industries may not need to be as skilled as many educators and businessmen are predicting.

"Because the technology is sophisticated, we tend to think we need workers who are highly sophisticated as well," Mr. Levin said.

But that commonly held assumption was not validated by his research on workers in California's "Silicon Valley," he noted. Employees there, he said, are discovering that their skills are not being utilized. As a result, many are becoming disappointed and frustrated, and corporations are reporting a high rate of job turnover, frequent absences, drug abuse, and theft of corporate property by workers, according to Mr. Levin.

Mr. Levin and other conference panelists disagreed over whether legislated social changes and government job-training programs would do more to help young people

Continued on Page 15

Unemployment's Youngest Victims

In Detroit, a Guidance Counselor Teaches Students 'It's Not the End of the World'

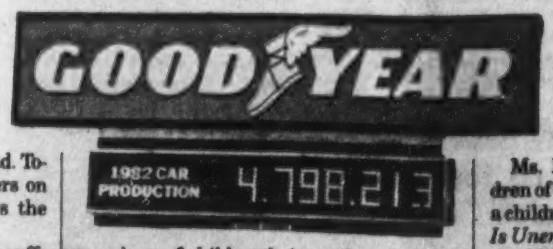
By Tom Mirga

DETROIT—For decades, the Goodyear Tire Company's automobile production "tote board," which sits atop a building in a gritty industrial corridor where Interstates 94 and 75 cross, has been one of this city's most famous landmarks.

The board, like a thermometer jammed permanently in a patient's mouth, constantly gauges the health of the nation's auto industry. Not long ago, passersby would stare in fascination as numbers clicked up on its face every second. Today, minutes pass before the numbers on the board edge upward. Some days the numbers don't move at all.

Lagging automobile sales and layoffs among automobile workers have been a way of life here since the Arab oil embargo of 1973. And as the recession has deepened and the unemployment rate in Michigan has climbed beyond 17 percent, the strains of that economic distress have become increasingly visible, even among children.

A few years ago, a guidance counselor at an elementary school on the city's west side found a disturbing pattern in the growing numbers of children being referred to her for counseling.



"Children who always received good grades were falling behind," recalls Artie M. Morris-Vann of Carver Elementary School. "Some couldn't keep from daydreaming in class and others were simply coming into school in tears."

After speaking to the children about their problems in school, she realized, she says, that they had only the vaguest notion of the meaning of "big words" like "unemployment," "layoff," and "budget." And they were unable to make connections between those words and the family tensions they themselves were being buffeted by.

Ms. Morris-Vann's talks with the children of Carver provided the groundwork for a children's book she wrote entitled *My Dad Is Unemployed . . . but it's not the end of the world*. The book, which is published by the Aid-U Publishing Company and now in its second printing, is intended to help young

Continued on Page 15

Cincinnati Remains An A.F.T. District; Others Face Ballots

By Susan Walton and Thomas Toch

Defeating the challenging union by a two-to-one margin, the Cincinnati Federation of Teachers (C.F.T.) last week retained its right to represent the district's 3,100 teachers in collective-bargaining negotiations.

With 2,630 of the teachers voting, the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.T.) affiliate won 1,821 votes, compared with 809 votes gathered by the Cincinnati Teachers' Association (C.T.A.), an affiliate of the National Education Association (N.E.A.).

First Since 1977

The representation election, which was the first to be held in the district since 1977, was one of several scheduled this month by teachers' unions around the country.

The N.E.A. is also challenging the A.F.T. in Dade County, Fla., the nation's fourth-largest school system, which includes Miami. The vote was scheduled for last week.

Other A.F.T.-N.E.A. confrontations are planned in Albuquerque, N. M., and Corpus Christi, Texas. Union officials in Illinois also say they expect some representation elections next spring.

Such challenges occur regularly, officials of the N.E.A. and the A.F.T. say, usually for

Continued on Page 14

THE WEEK

A SUMMARY OF NEWS AND EVENTS

IN SUMMARY

School-Finance Reform in Arkansas
A special commission has proposed more than two dozen measures, including $110 million in extra state funds, to minimize inequalities between rich and poor districts. **Story on Page 4.**

Win Some, Lose Some
By narrowly defeating a property-tax bill, the Illinois legislature saved local schools from a $600-million revenue loss, but an emergency budget bill could cost schools $42 million. **Story on Page 4.**

Check Out the Gift Horse
A former school superintendent advises principals to resist the temptation to accept everything businesses may offer in an emerging era of company and school partnerships. **Story on Page 6.**

Keep Up With the Times
Vocational educators are told that they should no longer train students for careers in only one occupation because new technology is changing the nature of work. **Story on Page 6.**

The Constant Need To 'Debug'
Computers not only permit flexibility and change, they require it, according to school officials in Scarsdale, N. Y., who were among the early users of computers in the classroom. **Story on Page 7.**

Far-Reaching Proposals in North Carolina
A special committee is recommending that the legislature make substantial and controversial changes in the structure and governance of the state's public- education system. **Story on Page 8.**

Tougher Standards in California
The state board has drafted a "model" academic curriculum for public high schools as part of an effort to upgrade education, but schools will not be required to adopt it. **Story on Page 8.**

A Spate of Studies
James S. Coleman's study has contributed to increased activity in private-school research, observers say, including two new major studies on minority students in nonpublic schools. **Story on Page 9.**

Civil Rights and Education
Eight civil-rights organizations attack the Education Department's new operating plan for its civil-rights office as a "dishonest document . . . devoid of specific information." **Story on Page 10.**

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NATIONAL

Inspector General Seeks Recovery Of $160 Million

The Education Department's inspector general has questioned or recommended for recovery more than $160 million in federal funds that allegedly were misspent by states, school districts, and other recipients of the department's funds.

In its semi-annual report to the Congress, the auditing office also said it had recovered $5.6 million in misspent federal funds that had been identified in previous audits.

The document, which covers the period from last April through September, includes a recommendation that the state of California repay the department $24.8 million in migrant-education funds that were allegedly spent inappropriately.

It also reports that audits of the use of federal funds in Wheeler County, Ga., resulted in a federal grand-jury indictment of five defendants—including a school superintendent and principal—on vote buying, election fraud, and misapplication of federal funds.

Voc.-Ed. Teacher From Wisconsin Wins A.V.A. Award

Richard A. Campbell, a marketing instructor at Gateway Technical Institute in Elkhorn, Wis., has been named the National Vocational Teacher of the Year by the American Vocational Association.

His selection, which was announced last week during the A.V.A.'s annual convention in St. Louis, was made from among five regional semi-finalists.

Mr. Campbell has been with the institute since 1976. He teaches classroom courses, as well as teaching three marketing courses over the radio for about 100 students.

Between 1970 and 1973, he worked at the Atlanta Area Technical School in Georgia. He began his career as a salesman.

The other regional winners were: Region I, Peter D. Wolcott, Glastonbury High School, Conn.; Region II, Ferrell McDade Bridwell Jr., Greer High School, South Carolina; Region IV, D. Dwight Snider, Tri-County Area Vocational-Technical School, Bartlesville, Okla.; Region V, Byron Memmott, Lehi High School, Utah.

Study Says Youths Escape Top Crimes In Adult Courts

Most juveniles tried in adult courts have generally not been charged with major offenses, and they are rarely imprisoned if found guilty, according to a recent study commissioned by the Justice Department.

More than 40 percent of the juveniles investigated in the study had been charged with property crimes, and another 23 on charges of public disorder or other minor offenses.

In contrast, only 23 percent of the youthful offenders were charged with violent crimes, according to the study conducted by the Ohio-based Academy for Contemporary Problems for the Justice Department's office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

The study, entitled *Youth in Adult Courts: Between Two Worlds*, examined more than 3,400 criminal cases involving juveniles from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The average offender investigated in the study was white, male, and 17 years old. Just about 50 percent of the juveniles found guilty received either fines or probation as their sentence rather than a term in jail or a corrections facility for teenagers.

STATES

Indiana Governor Proposes Aid Delays To Offset Deficit

Indiana Gov. Robert D. Orr last week proposed spending changes and tax increases in order to offset a projected budget deficit of $450 million for the 1983 fiscal year, which ends on June 30.

Governor Orr's major proposal for education, as outlined last Monday to a joint special session of the legislature, involves delaying state-aid payments to school districts. Indiana districts, called school corporations, receive about 60 percent of their operating income from the state, on average.

"We now distribute on a monthly basis at the beginning of each month," explained Paul W. Krohne, associate state superintendent for intergovernmental relations. "We send about $84 million per month to the 304 school corporations. This would be a gradual delay the Governor is proposing, so the June distribution would be delayed until July."

In addition to effecting savings through such accounting methods, Governor Orr proposed raising the state sales tax from 4 percent to 5 percent and the state income tax from 1.9 percent to 3 percent. Combined, the Governor said, the measures would offset the deficit and permit the state to initiate some new programs.

Mr. Krohne said "no one is seriously considering" cutting enough from the budget to offset the projected deficit.

The legislature is expected to act upon the Governor's proposal within the next few weeks, so that the new tax collections can begin on Jan. 1.

Kansas Governor Sees Possible Cuts Pending Tax Shortfall

Education programs in Kansas will be cut $18.5 million by Jan. 1 and more if the state does not speed up its collection of taxes and fees, Gov. John Carlin announced last month.

Governor Carlin told state agencies to cut their discretionary budgets by 4 percent to close a projected $61 million deficit in the state's $3 billion budget. Additional cuts of 3.3 percent will be imposed if the state does not collect taxes faster, Mr. Carlin warned.

Among the education programs affected are general state aid, the school-food program, and special education.

Transportation and adult basic-education programs will be left alone.

The cuts represent 3.2 percent of the total state education budget of $588 million.

Although agencies can appeal the governor's cuts, a spokesman for the Department of Education said that because the cuts were evenly distributed there would be "very few if any appeals."

California Court Upholds Lawsuits Over 'Service Fees'

The California Supreme Court unanimously ruled last week that teachers' unions may sue nonunion teachers to force them to pay "service fees" in lieu of dues.

The justices interpreted the state's 1975 Educational Employment Relations Act to say that districts and unions were free to negotiate contracts to enforce the payment of fees by something less than the threat of dismissal.

The law permits unions and districts to bargain for "agency shops," in which teachers must either join the union and pay dues, or pay the union service fees as a substitute.

The law says persons not paying the agency fee can be dismissed. But requiring dismissal was considered "too drastic" a measure by the court.

The opinion says: "The employee who does not wish to join the union . . . should have the choice of paying the fee, facing civil suit, or terminating his or her employment."

The case began as a small-claims-court dispute between the San Lorenzo Education Association and a group of teachers who declined to pay the $185 in annual service fees required by a contract signed between the association and the local district in 1977.

Last December, the state court of appeals ruled that the act required dismissals, not lawsuits, as the remedy for failure to pay the fees.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently ruled in three separate cases that such fees are constitutionally acceptable.

COLLEGES

Colleges and universities, like the nation's schools, are coming under increasing pressure to establish ties with the business community to ensure that students receive an education that more nearly matches the present and future needs of the nation's work force.

William C. Norris, chairman and chief executive officer of Control Data Corporation, has called for partnerships between business and higher education to promote "more emphasis on technological literacy and on problem solving."

Graduates, especially those who will some day hold top-level corporate positions, must be more broadly educated so they are able to analyze complex economic and technological problems and make sound decisions, Mr. Norris says.

A call for improved manpower training is also sounded in a new report from a coalition of 22 higher-education groups. The report, "The National Investment in Higher Education, 1982," forecasts a growing role for campuses in supplying professional, managerial, and other technically skilled graduates that business is likely to need if the economy is to be put back on a path toward growth.

□

Four-year colleges and universities nationwide accepted over 75 percent of freshman applicants last year, and two-year institutions accepted 95 percent of applicants, according to a survey of 2,500 higher-education institutions conducted by the College Board. More than 60 percent of students who applied to private four-year colleges were accepted, the survey shows.

Data published in the College Board's 1982-83 edition of *The College Handbook* also indicate that more than half the freshmen were enrolled in two-year colleges; that minority students made up approximately 18 percent of the fall 1981 freshman classes; and that more than 90 percent of freshmen at public institutions were in-state students.

□

Responding to expected reductions in federal student-aid programs, state spending for scholarships and grants may increase by 9.9 percent (from $890.6 million last year to $978.5 million in 1982-83), according to a survey by the National Association of State Scholarship Programs.

The larger pool of funds is expected to be coupled with a 3.8 percent increase in the number of students receiving grants—from 1.21 million last year to 1.26 million this year.

The 11 states with the largest programs account for over three-quarters of the expected increase in state spending, according to a report on the survey.

□

The Education Department is making good its promise to force federal employees to pay off their delinquent student loans.

At a press conference in Washington last week, Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell and Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, announced that beginning next February 15 percent of the employees' wages will be deducted from their paychecks unless they make arrangements to begin repaying their loans before then.

Letters have already been sent to the employees warning them that their wages will be garnisheed unless they make good their debts.

According to government records, more than 46,000 federal employees have defaulted on their loans. Federal coffers would be supplemented by an additional $68 million if the government recovers all the money owed to it by its employees.

□

A proposal that would have imposed a $120 tax on students attending Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., was rejected by the Evanston city council.

The council's budget committee is now considering a $30 annual student tax.

□

As public and private sectors of higher education compete for a smaller pool of college-age students and for private philanthropic support, tension between the competing colleges is likely to increase, said the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University.

But Father Healy is calling for greater cooperation between both sectors.

"The general public and increasingly our legislative public sees the entire mix, from flagship to community college, from sprawling comprehensive university to small specialized college, as a system," he says. "The public knows, even if we don't, that all parts profit from all other parts and that all parts need one another."

□

Reversing a 20-year trend, U.S. medical schools this fall admitted fewer students than they had the previous year. Enrollments dropped from 16,644 in 1981 to 16,567, a decline of 0.5 percent.

According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, the number of students is down because 14 medical schools reduced the size of their entering classes by five or more students, generally blaming the loss of state or federal funds.

□

A group studying the impact of telecommunications on higher education held its first meeting last month and moved to endorse a resolution opposing a Federal Communications Commission plan to re-allocate to commercial use Instructional Television Fixed Service (I.T.F.S.) channels that are currently reserved for educational use.

The group also sent a letter to members of the U. S. Senate calling for passage of the Cable Copyright and Signal Carrying Act of 1982, which, the letter says, "[is] essential to the preservation of state, university, and local educational mandates of most of the nation's public television stations."

The group, comprising representatives of several higher-education organizations in Washington, will meet again in March to discuss the needs of campus presidents in dealing with telecommunications technologies along with the legal issues that the technologies raise.

—SHEPPARD RANBOM

DATABANK

Selected Statistics on Vocational Education: Enrollment Trends, Teacher Characteristics

Total enrollment in vocational-education programs—both secondary and postsecondary—has remained fairly stable for the past 12 years, according to the National Center for Education Statistics (N.C.E.S.). But such fields as agriculture and homemaking have declined in popularity, while enrollments in courses leading to office and technical occupations have increased somewhat. The following charts show enrollment trends and a state-by-state ethnic profile of vocational-education instructors. The data were gathered from state education agencies and compiled by N.C.E.S.

Changes in Total Enrollments in Vocational-Education Programs

Program Area	Number in thousands: All levels 1978-79	All levels 1979-80	All levels 1980-81	Secondary-school only 1980-1981	Percent change: 1978-79 to 1979-80	Percent change: 1979-80 to 1980-81
All programs	16,827	16,453	16,293	10,066	-2.2	-1.0
Agriculture	959	879	843	667	-8.4	-4.1
Distribution	914	961	924	379	+5.2	-3.8
Health	789	834	929	192	+5.8	+11.4
Consumer and Homemaking	3,594	3,386	3,173	2,545	-5.8	-6.3
Occupational Home Economics	577	552	572	377	-4.4	+3.7
Office Occupations	3,422	3,400	3,517	2,084	-0.6	+3.7
Technical	469	499	513	42	+6.4	+2.8
Trade and Industrial	3,386	3,216	3,161	1,347	-5.0	-1.7
Industrial Arts	1,608	1,537	1,487	1,462	-4.5	-3.2
Other programs not elsewhere classified	1,108	1,190	1,129	950	+7.4	-5.1

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Vocational Education Data System, preliminary data, December 1, 1982.

Vocational-Education Instructors by Race/Ethnicity, State: 1979-80

State	Total Instructional Staff	Total Classified By Race	Am. Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Isl.	Black, Not Hispanic	Hispanic	White, Not Hispanic
Alabama	3,729	3,729	0	0	763	4	2,962
Alaska	175	175	3	0	8	4	160
Arizona	6,977	6,977	181	5	81	396	6,314
Arkansas	1,802	1,802	5	1	202	1	1,591
California	20,850	20,850	87	523	1,023	1,071	18,146
Colorado	2,832	2,832	9	21	41	99	2,662
Connecticut	4,657	0	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	949	949	3	4	177	5	760
D.C.	490	490	0	0	468	1	21
Florida	11,298	11,298	32	9	1,614	185	9,458
Georgia	5,294	5,294	7	3	1,062	12	4,210
Hawaii	889	889	1	682	3	6	197
Idaho	886	886	2	5	0	4	875
Illinois	12,665	12,665	2	53	1,225	58	11,327
Indiana	5,318	2,056	2	0	129	2	1,923
Iowa	2,288	2,288	12	5	13	9	2,249
Kansas	2,012	2,012	1	3	10	7	1,991
Kentucky	5,264	5,264	2	2	187	3	5,070
Louisiana	3,530	3,530	1	4	964	8	2,563
Maine	2,125	363	1	0	0	0	362
Maryland	6,643	6,203	30	43	1,129	17	4,981
Massachusetts	7,061	6,331	1	6	113	31	6,180
Michigan	6,502	5,529	28	19	372	14	5,096
Minnesota	4,564	4,564	13	17	31	7	4,496
Mississippi	2,581	2,581	0	0	681	0	1,900
Missouri	5,545	0	*	*	*	*	*
Montana	686	0	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	1,728	1,728	10	0	6	0	1,712
Nevada	887	887	5	2	38	13	829
New Hampshire	1,092	1,092	*	4	3	*	1,085
New Jersey	7,002	7,002	2	12	629	26	6,339
New Mexico	880	880	3	3	2	209	663
New York	27,599	0	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	8,051	8,051	43	12	1,244	5	6,747
North Dakota	913	913	7	0	0	1	905
Ohio	36,443	36,443	13	58	4,310	152	31,910
Oklahoma	4,143	2,041	48	4	66	3	1,920
Oregon	2,849	2,771	6	26	21	21	2,697
Pennsylvania	9,433	9,433	4	18	464	12	8,935
Rhode Island	1,101	1,101	0	0	7	6	1,088
South Carolina	4,741	2,589	1	0	736	1	1,851
South Dakota	600	600	0	0	0	1	599
Tennessee	4,519	4,519	4	8	523	2	3,982
Texas	14,356	14,356	19	17	1,044	989	12,287
Utah	1,464	1,464	13	5	2	7	1,437
Vermont	649	430	2	*	*	1	427
Virginia	8,261	8,261	10	42	896	33	7,280
Washington	8,595	8,595	39	117	77	37	8,325
West Virginia	2,443	2,443	13	15	56	4	2,355
Wisconsin	6,298	6,253	11	13	95	10	6,124
Wyoming	633	633	0	0	0	1	632
Total	**282,282**	**232,082**	**579**	**1,763**	**20,499**	**3,479**	**205,833**

* Not reported
Source: National Center for Education Statistics